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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/736,189	12/15/2003		Berndt P. Schmit	07778.002 / 6096 P	4384
7:	590	05/25/2004		EXAMINER	
Vanessa B. Pierce				CHANG, CHING	
Parsons Behle & Latimer Suite 1800				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
201 S. Main St. Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2218				3748	
				DATE MAILED: 05/25/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	WV I
	10/736,189	SCHMIT ET AL.	•
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ching Chang	3748	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this com D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nmunication.
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on			
,—	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under E			nerits is
Disposition of Claims			
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) 16-20 is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1-3, 5-15 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 4 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o</li> </ul>	wn from consideration.	. "	
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFF	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National S	itage
Attachment(s)	. 🗖		
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)</li> <li>Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/15/2003.</li> </ol>	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate	152)

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Claim Objections

- 1. Claims 4, and 16-20 are objected to because of the following informalities:
  - "inner tubing "in claims 4 and 16 appears to be -- an inner tubing --.
  - "the at least one valve with one end of at least one of the at least one one valves in the inner space "in claim 16 appears to be -- the at least one valve with one end in the inner space --.

Appropriate corrections are required.

### **Double Patenting**

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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2(a). Claim 1 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of Schmit et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,684,096).

Although the claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claim of the instant application is substantially the same as that claimed in the US '096 Patent; however, the scope of claim 1 in this instant application lacks of the castable sleeve having an inner space between the proximal and distal layers, the inner space being capable of receiving a quick cast material, at least one valve in the castable sleeve for introduction of quick cast material, wherein an inner tubing is connected to the at least one valve and includes dispersion holes that permit the quick cast material to be optimally dispersed throughout the castable sleeve, and thus is broader than that of claim 1 in the US '096 Patent.

2(b). Claim 10 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of Schmit et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,684,096).

Although the claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claim of the instant application is substantially the same as that claimed in the US '096 Patent; however, the scope of claim 10 in this instant application lacks of the castable sleeve having at least one valve for introduction of the quick cast material, wherein an inner tubing is connected to the at least one valve and includes

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dispersion holes that permit the quick cast material to be optimally dispersed throughout the castable sleeve, and thus is broader than that of claim 2 in the US '096 Patent.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1, 6, and 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Marandos (US Patent No. 5,400,787).

Marandos discloses an apparatus (10) for stabilizing and restraining a limb of a patient in an imaging device (24), the apparatus comprising: a castable sleeve (14), the castable sleeve comprising a proximal layer and a distal layer, the proximal layer contacting at least a portion of the patient's limb (See Fig. 2); and an expandable sleeve (12) surrounding the distal layer of the castable sleeve; wherein the expandable sleeve includes at least one valve for introduction of an expandable material therein (See Fig. 1); further comprising at least one subchamber within the castable sleeve (See 3, line 25 through line 36); further comprising at least one subchamber within the expandable sleeve (See Col. 2, line 57 through line 65).

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5. Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Filler et al. (US Patent No. 5,560,360).

Filler discloses an apparatus (58, 156) for stabilizing and restraining a patient (See Fig. 8) in an imaging device (14), the apparatus comprising a castable sleeve (164), the castable sleeve comprising a proximal layer and a distal layer, the proximal layer contacting at least a portion of the patient's body (See Fig. 24), wherein the castable sleeve has an inner space between the proximal and distal layers, the inner space in fluid communication with a quick cast material (See Fig. 19); further comprising an expandable sleeve (See Col. 25, line 38 through line 42), wherein the expandable sleeve comprises concentric layers of fluid impermeable material; further comprising at least one subchamber within the expandable sleeve.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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7. Claims 2-3, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marandos (as applied to claims 1 above) in view of Filler (US Patent No. 5,560,360).

Marandos discloses the invention, however, fails to disclose a quick cast material being used in the castable sleeve.

The patent to Filler on the other hand, teaches that it is conventional in the art of a filling material being used in a medical device, to utilize gel or foam (See Col. 25, line 29 through line 42) in a sleeve (164) of a limb restraining device, via a pressure regulated delivery system, and two such sleeves can be used in one operation.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the sleeves filled with gel or foam as taught by Filler in the Marandos device, since the use thereof would provide an alternative and comfort limb restraining apparatus for a medical, imaging device.

8. Claims 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marandos (as applied to claim 1 above) in view of Arkans (WO' 727).

Marandos discloses the invention, however, fails to disclose a rip cord being aiding the removal of the limb restraining apparatus.

The patent to Filler on the other hand, teaches that it is conventional in the art of removing aid for a limb restraining apparatus, to utilize a rip cord (26) to aid the removal of a limb restraining apparatus.

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It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the rip cord as taught by Arkans in the Marandos device, since the use thereof would provide an improved limb restraining apparatus.

9. Claims 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Filler (as applied to claims 11/10 above) in view of Marandos (US Patent No. 5,400,787).

Filler discloses the invention, however, fails to disclose air being introduced through a valve into the expandable sleeve.

The patent to Marandos on the other hand, teaches that it is conventional in the art of a limb restraining device, to utilize air through a valve (Fig. 1) into a expandable sleeve (12).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the air through a valve into a expandable sleeve as taught by Marandos in the Filler device, since the use thereof would provide an alternative and comfort limb retraining device for a medical, imaging device.

## Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 16-20 are allowed.

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11. Claim 4 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### Conclusion

- 12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- 13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ching Chang whose telephone number is (703)306-3478. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 7:00 AM -5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Denion can be reached on (703)308-2623. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Patent Examiner

**Ching Chang** 

THOMAS DENION
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700